

Activities in Camp and Field

One Liberty Bond to Each Man Now Is Average at Camp Upton

Subscriptions for Day Bring Total Past \$1,500,000, According to Headquarters—Celebration Held Indoors as Camp Masqueraded as a Lake After Rain

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Oct. 24.—Between twelve this morning and two to-night, several hundreds of thousands that the New York City National Army division had laid by against a rainy day found its way from other places of safe-keeping into that safest and best one of all—Uncle Sam's war chest.

And a rainy day this certainly has been. A suggestively rainy day. Uncle Sam's rainy day you might have called this drenched-out Liberty Day. Morning found Camp Upton temporarily masquerading as Lake Upton, its waters swirling around occasional islands of mud and the rain incessantly pelting into them. The sleepiest 6 a. m. eye that reveille forced open saw at first glance that it was all up with the Liberty Day programme. For the water was plainly not quite deep enough to make possible the substitution of a Hellespont swim for the Marathon run, or water polo for the football game.

Equally plainly, it wasn't a day on which it would be easy to coax a brass band to play in an open stand, and even if the band could be persuaded to oblige there'd be little comfort for the audience in sitting on the side of a hill that had been out in the rain all night and all day.

Held Celebration Indoors—So the division celebrated Liberty Day indoors, all but a few hundred men who braved the storm to take advantage of holiday leaves. Instead of a divisional day, it was a company day, for Camp Upton has no building large enough to shelter at the same time even a single one of its resident regiments. In place of speakers from the city, it was the company commanders who made the Liberty Loan speeches, and some times enlisted men themselves did the boasting.

When the day started, \$1,525,000 had already been subscribed to the loan by the 75th Division. What was added

to this grand total has not been counted yet. Beyond doubt, the figure runs into the hundreds of thousands. Headquarters estimates that the million and a half mark has been reached, if not passed. If that be true, then the division has come through to the tune of a bond a man, for there are about 30,000 men in camp. And there are still two days and a half to go.

The suffragists' stumps were in camp again, but the weather discouraged all attempts at gathering an outdoor crowd, and no indoor meetings were possible. The Democrats had hard luck, too, but their cause in another form. Their new down, down, down, opening up in the fashion. It is announced that Mayor Mitchell will be here Friday night to say a word for himself. He will have the big Y. M. C. A. tent to say it in. With him will come a spellbinding party, including Controller Prendergast, Fire Commissioner Adamson and Joseph R. Truesdale. Charles E. Hughes will speak at a nucleus the skeleton brigade of New England militia organizations now at Camp Bartlett, Westfield.

This announcement was made to-day by Governor McCall, the only New England Governor who had not already openly supported the project. Governor McCall said he had talked with the officers at Camp Bartlett and that they had urged him to give his support to the plan.

"For one," he declared to-day, "there is a great deal of merit in the position of these officers."

The New England Governors plan to intercede with Secretary Baker to permit Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to recruit a division of volunteers, using as a nucleus the skeleton brigade of New England militia organizations now at Camp Bartlett, Westfield.

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Camp Wadsworth in Final Spurt Raises Loan Total to \$1,462,950

CAMP WADSWORTH, S. C., Oct. 24.—Despite a windstorm that smothered the camp in dust, and raw weather, the soldiers to-day held five separate athletic and military tournaments as a wind-up of the Liberty Loan campaign. Arranged in running tops, the soldiers competed themselves as though in the midst of the dog days. As a finale to the afternoon's sports, five regimental bands combined in the playing of popular airs.

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, according to to-day's reports, now total \$1,462,950. Before the close of the campaign to-morrow night it is hoped that the figure will reach \$2,000,000.

"Help Wanted"—?

This time try The Tribune. It reaches the sort of men and women you want to employ. Mail us your advertisement—or if it's a rush telephone

BECKMAN 4625
2224
New York Tribune

Five-Year Sentence for Man Who Fought Draft Test

CAMP LEWIS, TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 24.—Dishonorable discharge from the National Army, forfeiture of all pay and allowance and confinement at hard labor for five years was the sentence imposed by military court martial upon Eno R. Larsen, drafted man from San

Francisco, for failure to submit to physical examination for contagious diseases. The sentence, and approval by Major General H. A. Green, were announced to-day.

\$1,025,000 Camp Dix Total

CAMP DIX, N. J., Oct. 24.—Officers in the National Army cantonment here are boasting that their men have made heavier subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, per capita, than those of any other camp in the country. So far the soldiers here have bought bonds amounting to \$1,025,000, or a little more than \$50 each.

In addition, the contractors and the men employed by them in the camp have already subscribed more than \$130,000 for bonds. Among the army organizations, the 310th New York Infantry occupies the place of honor, with subscriptions totalling \$164,750. The 309th New York Infantry is second, with \$132,350.

Six Governors to Ask Army Post for T. R.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The six Governors of the New England States will meet in Washington next Friday to plead for official sanction for a plan to permit Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to recruit a division of volunteers, using as a nucleus the skeleton brigade of New England militia organizations now at Camp Bartlett, Westfield.

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Stovall Forecasts Revolt in Germany

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—No immediate prospect of peace, despite Germany's gradual weakening of morale in civilian population and army, is seen by Pleasant A. Stovall, Minister to Switzerland, who called on President Wilson to-day on his first return from his term in four years.

"The German people," said Mr. Stovall, "are slowly realizing that the war is a total failure. As this spirit grows, it will cause some sort of a revolution, but I do not think any one can forecast what form this will take. Food and other economic conditions in Germany are very bad and growing worse."

Switzerland, the minister declared, was genuinely neutral and will not abandon that position. The Swiss society of superintendents has been successful, he said, in preventing exportation to Germany and Austria of materials imported from Allied countries.

Torpedo Passes Under U. S. Steamer

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 24.—The lucky escape of an American freighter from being torpedoed by a Teutonic submarine in the Mediterranean was related to-day by officers of the vessel, now in this port.

When two days out from Genoa a torpedo was sighted close by, and heading straight for the bows of the ship. Seemingly there was no prospect of escape. To the surprise of the officers, when the torpedo reached the freighter there was no explosion.

The explanation was that the ship was in ballast and was riding so high in the water that the torpedo passed beneath her keel. It was observed on the other side of the ship speeding harmlessly on.

The spirit with which the enlisted men of the regular army are responding to the call for the second Liberty Loan was shown by the members of the band of the 12th Coast Artillery. This unit, with only twenty-six members, pledged \$2,600.

Whom the Army Rejects

Dr. John H. Quayle, father of the reclamation camp plan, estimates that if all exemption claims were allowed the United States would get about 2,000,000 soldiers out of the 10,000,000 registered under the draft law. If reclamation camps were in operation, he feels sure that from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 men would become available.

City men who went through the outdoor training of a reclamation camp, he is confident, would, in increasing numbers, seek agricultural pursuits when they returned to civil life, thus adding to the food production of the country.

"To Clean Out and Reorganize the District Attorney's Office"

Mass Meeting for

WM. L. RANSOM

Fusion-Republican-City Democracy Candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Tonight, 8 o'Clock, Cooper Union

Speakers:

Hon. Louis Marshall, Chairman Hon. Martin W. Littleton
Hon. Henry A. Wise Hon. Walter M. Chandler
Hon. Wm. L. Ransom

NO TICKETS REQUIRED

Armies Useless

Without Ships, Says Northcliffe

BRITON APPEALS TO AMERICA TO BUILD UP ITS MARINE FIRST

LAUDS U. S. WAR SPIRIT

HEAD OF MISSION FINDS PLenty OF ENTHUSIASM IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Lord Northcliffe, head of England's special mission to this country, was the guest of honor at a banquet of the Chicago Association of Commerce to-night.

The menu was unostentatious, in conformity with the request of the National Food Administration. In addition it was liquorless. The distinguished Briton received a welcome lasting several minutes.

"I am one of those who say quite plainly, and believe absolutely, that we are only at the very beginning of this strange and mysterious thing that is passing over the world," he said. "Every person who thinks the war is approaching its close very naturally diminishes his or her ardor in the prosecution of the war."

"Sometimes my friends here tell me they think the people are not yet sufficiently earnest about the war. But I have found tremendous enthusiasm in the United States for the war, and a general understanding of the fact that it is in essence a world revolution. Here to-day, in a city, I am told, which has a German population equal to itself, I have witnessed an enthusiasm that is inspiring."

Cites Shipping Problem—"Now let us be frank. We have been told that you must put 9,000,000 tons of ships in the water in 1918. I do see signs of filling sixteen great cantonnements, of the manufacture of immense amounts of munitions; but I do not see the signs of that bridge across the Atlantic without which all this recruiting, all this enthusiasm, all this manufacturing will be null and void."

"Therefore I urge you, entreat you, to believe that your army without transports will be valueless. You have the power to build these ships. You are easily the most adaptable mechanical nation in the world. If you set your mind to build these ships you can do it as easily as you succeeded in the more difficult task—inducing 100,000,000 people to consent to military conscription. What was our great difficulty you accomplished almost in a night. To me the thing seemed like a miracle."

"It is no doubt because of their knowledge of the fact that shipbuilding is not making the progress here that it should that the German affect to believe that you will not be able to enter the war in sufficient time to be of value in the war. In this matter of shipping you strike at a vital point in the waging of this war. If you cannot get the supplies to the men it seems to me almost idle to add to your already vast army."

"Get together on this as you have on other things pertaining to the war and you will make yours the army that restores peace to the world—not an early peace—but the peace to which we are all looking forward so eagerly."

Why Flour Is Cheaper in London—"Now as to the extraordinary fact that food bought in the United States and shipped to Great Britain is sold there cheaper than in this country. It is a paradox that flour should be cheaper in London than in Minneapolis, but the explanation is a most simple one."

"Our government is taking money out of the pockets of the rich to put cheap flour into the mouths of the poor. Our white flour is subsidized to the extent of \$200,000,000 a year. It is therefore sold under cost. That is why our people are getting American flour cheaper than your people."

"In respect to other articles of food consumption, you must remember that we have a very strict control. The people of Great Britain have seized the mills and have taken control of the wholesale and retail stores. They have enforced very strict laws against profiteering. These are some of the reasons why food in Great Britain has not reached the famine prices it might have been expected to reach."

"We ask you to conserve your food—not for our civilian population at all. That population can take care of itself."

We have the great fear that there may be a shortage of food for the boys who are going through the hell of fire in the trenches. We ask you to join us in food production and in food conservation. It is necessary that you, as well as we, see to it that those who are bearing the greatest sacrifice of all shall not suffer in order that we may have our fill."

To Demand Reason For Ousting Ribot—PARIS, Oct. 24.—The press receives with anything but enthusiasm the effort of Premier Painlevé to escape from his difficulties by the change in the Foreign portfolio. It is not expected that the present Cabinet will remain in power for any great length of time, and on the part of many it is not wished for.

The Socialists and Radicals have decided to continue to support the ministry, but the United Socialists, who also held a meeting, were non-committal. The Premier apparently does not intend to appoint another Minister of State in place of J. Louis Barthou, who yesterday was appointed Foreign Minister in place of Ribot, so that the ministry will be reduced from nineteen to eighteen members.

This has aroused some comment, for it is known that the Premier's first intention was a drastic readjustment, with an increase in the number of ministers. Several of the new members were to have been Socialists. It was only when he was dissuaded from such action by various leaders whom he consulted and by the refusal of René Viviani and Albert Thomas to join the Cabinet that he decided to confine himself to replacing M. Ribot in the Foreign Office.

The choice of M. Barthou is welcomed unreservedly only by the most moderate commentators. The "Gaulois" recalls that it was M. Barthou's energy and sagacity which forced parliament to pass the three-year military service bill in 1913, which is the reason why his appointment is displeasing to the Radicals.

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Army to Use Civil Hospitals To Help Out Divisional Units—WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Civil hospitals in the region of training camps will be used where necessary for over-looked patients from the divisional army hospitals. Ordinary hospital rates will be paid by the government, but army doctors and surgeons are expected to attend the patients.

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Bulgaria's Plan To Influence U. S. Stirs Diplomats

Serbian and Greek Ministers Protest to State Department

Sofia's Envoy Accused

Pupils of Prussia Seeking to Hold Conquests in Balkans Is Charge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Entente diplomats in Washington are disturbed by pro-Bulgarian propaganda which, they assert, is emanating from the Bulgarian Legation here, and Liouboimir Michaelovitch, the Serbian Minister, called at the State Department to-day to protest, it is understood, to this government against this menace to American public opinion. Mr. Michaelovitch, after his visit to the department, frankly expressed his disapproval of efforts of the Bulgarian Minister here to create sentiment in the United States prejudicial to some of the Allied countries.

Georges Roussos, the Greek Minister, declared to-day that Bulgaria was seeking to escape "the criminal responsibility" for her crimes, and that the statements the Bulgarian Minister had issued in Washington constituted "a defiance to the intelligence of the American people." He added:

"I am astonished that anybody can be so simpleminded and childish as to take under consideration what the Bulgarian Minister has said, for how can one trust anybody who has gone into the war to plunder and who says now he is willing to make peace if permitted to keep the pillage?"

"Even Germany would be willing to make peace under such conditions, if allowed to retain what she had conquered. The Bulgars are very clever pupils of Prussia and would be glad to do that. But the Bulgars have not understood that the American people are moved by principle and that it would be against their ideals and their principles to allow Bulgaria to doom

other nationalities, as Bulgaria is attempting to do. "It would be unmoral to think, even, that such a peace could be granted, in which Bulgaria would be permitted to retain her conquests."

Many Turks Hope Allies Will Win, Says U. S. Consul—WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The majority of the common people of Turkey hope for the defeat of Germany and were disappointed at the temporary failure of the British army in the Euphrates district. Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, American Consul at Jerusalem, said to-day after a call on President Wilson.

"The Turks know they are beaten, particularly since the entrance of the United States into the war," he said, "but I see no indication that Turkey is seeking a separate peace. The people of Turkey are very favorably inclined toward the United States."

Seamen's Law Breaks U. S. Treaty With Spain—WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Spain has come into conflict with the seamen's law and the United States with the provisions of Articles 23 and 24 of Spanish-American friendship and general relations treaty of 1903. As a result, the State Department is seeking the denunciation of the articles in question.

The Spanish Embassy here has cabled to the Foreign Office at Madrid the steps taken by the State Department and the action of the American authorities in a case at New Orleans. A seaman deserted a Spanish ship at that port, and the Spanish captain, through the Spanish consular officer, sought to have him returned to the vessel. The seaman, on the other hand, claimed the protection of the seamen's act.

The American authorities not only refused to arrest the seaman, in accordance with the treaty provision, but followed the stipulations of the seamen's act, and instead held the Spanish seaman in \$1,000 bail.

The articles of the treaty held to be in conflict with the law which articles the State Department desires to denounce, provide in part that:

"Federal, state or municipal authorities in the United States, or authorities or courts in Spain, shall render forcible aid to consular officers, when they may ask it, to search for, arrest and imprison all persons composing the crew (of a vessel of either party in the waters of the other), whom they may deem it necessary to confine. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consul."

But this winter there are new factors in favor of the anti-submarine forces and against their prey. The most important is the addition of the American ships. Next is the all-around increase in effectiveness of the methods for dealing with the submarine problem.

U. S. Destroyers Ready for Winter Abundance of Warm Clothing Issued to Men in British Waters

BASE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Oct. 8.—All American destroyers and men have been equipped for the cold days ahead. The fast little ships have been thoroughly overhauled and have had several "gadgets" added to their equipment, such as gun shields for the men operating the guns, non-breakable glass windows for the bridges, more crows' nests and extra life rafts.

Thanks to the busy women at home who knit, many of the men have been provided with excellent sweaters, extra heavy socks. Now, however, an extra issue of extra heavy garments, designed by the British from their long experience on torpedo boats in the terrible weather off this coast, has been made. Here are some of the things which, when donned, will make the men look more like Arctic explorers than bluejackets:

Helmetts, made of wool and covering all but the eyes, nose and mouth; light canvas sweaters, jerseys and cardigan jackets, knitted mittens and gloves, extra heavy coarse underclothing, lightweight woolen socks and knee-length knitted stockings, besides heavy thick woolen socks for boots; leather sea boots, windproof khaki-colored trousers, greatcoats lined with lamb's wool and knitted mufflers.

Over this clothing officers and men will continue to wear their kamiks, jackets made in vest form. These vests, in addition to their lifesaving properties, are very warm.

The men face the coming hardships cheerfully. All they ask is that the folks back home do not forget them. Few of them have cruised in the gales that are peculiar to this coast, when sheet squalls are hourly affairs.

As to whether the winter aids or hinders the U-boats is a matter of divided opinion after three winters. Figures will show little difference in shipping losses between summer and winter. The long summer days which permit the U-boats to work long hours also help the destroyers in detecting them. The dark, stormy days of winter which enable the submarine to approach its prey with less chance of detection may also help the prey to escape and aid the destroyer in getting closer to the U-boat.

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To Business Men: THE remarkable response to our announcement that—

"EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF MOTOR CARRIAGE BUSINESS DONE THIS WEEK WILL GO INTO LIBERTY BONDS"

is an indication of how effectually business institutions can co-operate with our Government during this crisis.

Why would it not be a wise move to make this policy a general one during the remaining days of the Liberty Loan Campaign?

The success of our plan is not caused by a good advertisement (if it was good). And not because so many of the public are deciding that they want an automobile right at this time. Next week or next month would do just as well.

But because they can give that much more support to our Government in the distribution of Liberty Bonds, many of our present patrons and many others who have already decided that their next car shall be a Packard, are anticipating their automobile wants by placing their orders with us during this week.

The response is wonderful and inspiring.

And the opportunity the plan affords the individual members of our sales organization, to serve their country while serving Packard, is reflected by the enthusiasm and success of their every effort.

Packard Motor Car Company of New York